The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

ADVICES ONE DAY LATER.

INCREASING APPREHENSIONS OF WAR.

Imminent Changes in the British Ministry.

FAILING HEALTH OF KING BOMBA.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 95 3-8.

The Royal Mail steamer Europa, Capt. LESTOCK, from Liverpool on the morning of Feb. 19, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The copper steamship Niobe arrived at Southampton on the forenoon of the 19th February.

This arrival brings advices but a single day later, the Paris having furnished an outline of the intelligence to the 18th ult. We add, however, various items of interest occurring during the week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 16th, the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons, Baron MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD, the newly-elected member for Hythe, presented himself at the bar, and after some factious opposition from Mr. NEWDEGATE, took the Jewish oaths, and was admitted to his seat.

The Marriage Law Amendment bill, which legalizes marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was debated and passed to a second reading, by a majority of 26.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company's bill was withdrawn, but leave was given to bring in another bill, to "Alter and amend the Act relating to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and to enable the Company to raise additional capital, and for other purposes."

In the House of Lords on the 16th the correspondence in the Charles et Georges affair was laid on the table.

In the House of Commons Mr. HENNESSY gave notice that he should shortly move a resolution declaring that no new Constitution should be granted to the Ionian Islands until that House had first had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on it.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reference to a threatened motion of inquiry as to the recent double election of Hospodars for Moldavia and Wallachia, suggested that as the Paris Conference was about to consider the subject it would be highly inexpedient for Parliament to anticipate the result of those deliberations.

Lord SEYMOUR moved a formal resolution declaring the expediency of raising seven million pounds sterling in England, for the service of the Government in India.

After some debate, in which Sir C. WOOD drew a rather gloomy picture of the financial future of India, the resolution was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in upon the subject.

The Army Estimates had been published. There is to be a reduction in the Home and Colonial establishments of about 7,000 men, and an increase in India of 24,000 men. The total amount registered is £11,860,000 being a decrease of about £10,000 upon last year. The whole Imperial force will be 220,000 men, of whom 100,000 constitute the Indian establishment. The reduction in the Army at home is considered indicative of the British Government's faith in the maintenance of peace.

A notice in the Gazette declares the port of Victoria in Vancouver's Island the port of entry of British Columbia until arrangements have been made to collect duty on Fraser's River.

The Spectator gives currency to rumors of Ministerial changes. It says the Lord Chancellor will soon retire and undertake the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer, Lord KINGSDOWN or Mr. CARNES succeeding to the Woolsack; that Gen. PEEL will resign the War Secretaryship, and that Sir E. B. LYTTON will be succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. GLADSTONE—LYTTON being raised to the Peerage.

The friends of the ballot system had met at a banquet in London for the purpose of disseminating their views. Mr. BRIGHT was not present, but in a letter he stated that the Reform Party is a ballot party, and that any attempt to give satisfaction without the ballot must fail.

We understand that Lord MALMESBURY has appointed Capt. FRANCIS HOWARD WYSE, late of the Blues, to be Consul at Yeddo, in Japan.

The appointment by Lord CLARENDON, Lord Chamberlain, of his son-in-law, Mr. W. HOWARD, as Master in Lunacy, had caused so violent a public outcry, that Mr. HOWARD had been obliged to resign. The place was then given to Mr. SAMUEL WARREN, the author of The Diary of a Poor Man, who was to resign his seat in Parliament to accept it.

FRANCE.

Rumors of retirement of one or two Ministers from the Cabinet continued to circulate, but they lacked confirmation.

The Senate had proposed an increase of 700,00 francs to the dotation to the Imperial family. It was questioned that it would be settled on the Princess CLOTILDE.

The Minister of Commerce had issued a circular stating that the War Department had succeeded in manufacturing gunpowder suited for exportation of a better quality than that now used, and at a price which will enable French shipowners to compete with foreigners. The Government will undertake to manufacture gunpowder for exportation at their mills at the rate of 100 francs the 100 kilogrammes.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the warning given to *La Presse* was owing to the complaints of the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

The Moniteur publishes a decree fixing the payment to be made by soldiers of the class of 1858, in substitution of personal military service, at 2,000 francs.

The same journal announces that the Conference of the Powers will shortly reassemble at Paris, to discuss the result of the Moldo-Wallachian elections.

The Débats of Feb. 16 contains an article by M. SAINT MARC GIRARDIN, which has caused a good deal of excitement in our political circles. M. GIRARDIN advocated that the French Government should in no manner give way to the desires of Austria as regards the affairs of the Principalities, hoping thereby to obtain concessions from Austria in Italy. M. GIRARDIN advises the Roumans to prepare an army to resist any encroachment of Turkey, who might wish by a sudden stroke to arrange matters all her own way; and intimates that did France thus try to conciliate Austria, that, once her aims secured in the Orient, she (Austria) would never keep any promises she might have made regarding the Italian provinces.

"It is rumored," says *Galignani*, "that M. CHAS. LAFFITTE, the banker, and two English houses, are about to undertake the Piedmontese loan."

PARISIAN GAIETIES—A SOIREE OF MINISTER MASON—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE PRINCESS CLOTILDA—THE PREVALENT DANCES—THE FASHIONS—NEW FRENCH VEILS—VARIETIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1859.

Your newspapers, printed in latitude 41°, are resounding with their stories of thermometers at 30° below zero, with men frozen to death in the middle of populous streets, and all the world going a-skating, while we, in latitude 48°, are indulging in roses and Misses and open carriage drives to the Bois. We do not pretend to boast of a sun that looks down all day long without winking, nor of a sky exactly Italian, for, to tell the truth, we have not had a whole dry day these three months; but then the thermometer, in all that time, has only fallen once for half a week low enough to stop water running in the street, and that only very slow running water. Galoches and snowballs have made a good season of it.

The fashionable world is at last awakened. From the Porte St. Martin to the Triumphal Arch there arose up a confused sound of rustling silks, merry music and clinking ice-cream glasses. The annual flutter of the feminines is at its apogee. Last week the American Minister gave a brilliant complimentary soirée to the Hon. Mr. PARISH, new Minister to Spain, and his family. In Mr. PARISH Mr. BUCHANAN has made choice of a representative that does honor to his Administration. At the Tuileries, at the Foreign Secretary's, at the Spanish Minister's, wherever he has been presented, he has made an impression. His fine physique and dignified bearing will go far toward neutralizing the embarrassments of his situation at the Court to which he is accredited. The Empress, always deeply interested in her native country, talked some time with Mr. PARISH, no doubt to ascertain to what sort of man the Cuban negotiation had been confided.

Madame SOULE, of New-Orleans, has given a ball, at which were brought together all the American celebrities, and which gave origin to the word, addressed by the lady of the house, *—Le Sarbi can sieoure.* Mrs. H. A. DANA, of Boston, also opened her saloons, a few evenings ago, to a large concourse of her friends in the fashionable world of Paris. The Bostonians are very numerous this Winter in the French Capital.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville, given by the city to the Prince and Princess NAPOLEON, went beyond the ordinary reputation of these renowned balls. The decorations of the Palace cost this time fifty thousand dollars, and had the same extent and general disposition as those visited by the Queen of England, the King of Prussia Sunderland, and the King of Bavaria. The number of invitations was eight thousand, and with the exception perhaps of a thousand foreigners who obtained invitations through their Legations, comprised all the Napoleonic aristocracy of the city. The papers will tell you of the budding beauty of the Princess CLOTILDE, rivaling the flowers with which she was surrounded, and throwing a shadow over the magnificences of the Municipal Palace. Error complete! The young Princess, with all respect be it said, is neither a beauty, nor has she the gayety of her age. She looks, indeed, like a lamb being led to the slaughter; she scarcely smiled the whole evening and it did not require much penetration to discover that her heart was neither in France nor in the dazzling scene around her. She had no business to be born a Princess!

The *Independance Belge* announces that a daughter of Mr. MASON, American Minister at Paris, is soon to marry a Mr. HAMMERSLY, of the United States.

The rage in the dancing world this Winter is character dances. These are principally dances brought to Paris by the Russians and Poles, and the saloons in which they are most frequently to be seen are those of the Countess KISSELEFF, the Duchess DE ROSAN, Madame KALERGHI, the Princess GALITZIN, &c. At the Russian Embassy they were inaugurated by a cotillon *au vin de champagne*, directed by the nephew of the Princess and, by the Prince LADISLAS CZARTORYSKY. The great feat of this cotillon is to hold in the right hand a glass of champagne and go through all the movements of the dance without spilling a drop. A young Russian nobleman accomplished the extraordinary feat of dancing the *frisks* with a full champagne glass *on his head*. The Lancers, although it is the *fon* to yawn and declare it a stupid dance whenever it is proposed, still holds its place in the saloons. At several American houses—at Mr. JAMES'S of New-York, and Mr. GURLEY'S of Chicago—they are dancing the new fashionable French quadrille—the Prince Imperial—a decided improvement on the Lancers.

I have had occasion to remark already that in feminine toilet there is this Winter an augmentation in rumminity. The ball of the Hôtel de Ville only confirmed the first impression of the fashionable season. At the same time there is a tendency to very low-necked dresses, and especially to low-backed dresses, which has more than reached the limits of propriety. There is a *baze de des* quite revolting. For those meagre individuals especially who resemble spiders, there is no need of showing us that. They look like pinched canary birds—the dear creatures. A charitable lady suggested that these deplorable exhibitions were the result of the long trains on the floor—held down by the gentlemen's feet. Certain it is, however, that what the dresses have gained in length of train they have lost in height of shoulders, so that the equilibrium at least is kept up. A malicious friend compared them to Venuses rising out of sea-foam—and a long way out! *"Il y a des gens qui ne respectent rien."*

An English fashion in ladies' walking apparel has lately been adopted here—that of drawing the bottom of the dress up, when it is muddy, in festoons. This is accomplished by some kind of interior net-work arrangement to the deponent unknown; but it is not as graceful as the French method of holding up the skirts, and will not become general. On the other hand the Aberdeen or Balmoral skirts are now regularly naturalized in France and are generally worn.

The French language of the "men about town" has been enriched this Winter with two new verbs. M. BARRIERE, of the Institute, the distinguished astronomer, who is also a distinguished talker, is perhaps the man the most sought after in the saloons of Paris, on account of his charming conversational powers. So they have invented the verb *babiser*—which means, to talk charmingly; and some people even place on the corner of their cards of invitation to an intimate evening, *on babisera*. The other word characterizes an improved *can-can* danced nightly for the last four months, by Mlle. TAUTIN, *at the Bouffes Parisiens*, in the popular buffo opera of "Orphée aux Enfers." In this dance, which takes place among the gods in the ante-chamber of Pluto's warm residence, and which is called quite aptly, the *Can-can infernale*, Mlle. TAUTIN, as *Eurydice*, puts in some fancy touches in the choreographic art which are the rage of the town. From this comes the verb *tautiner*, so that in the *demi monde*, cards of invitation to a dancing *soirée* now bear the words, *on tautinera*.

M. MULLARD, the millionaire Jew broker, was not long ago in company with some dramatists, when, as the result of a discussion as to which had the most difficult profession—that of writing for the stage or gaining millions on 'Change—a bet was made that M. MILLAUD could not write a piece that would not be hissed by the public. M. MILLAUD went to work at once, with M. CLAIRVILLE as collaborateur, and a week *ago the piece was produced at the Palais Royal Theatre*, and was not only not hissed, but proved a complete success. It is called *"Ma Nièce et Mon Ours"*—"My Niece and My Bear"—and kept the audience in a roar from the first to the last word. It is totally *unbelievable how a money-changer could find so* much humor in all his body!

The second son of Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, of this city, has just married Mlle. ANSPACH, a Jewess, and daughter of one of the Judges of a high Court of Paris. The nuptials were celebrated with all the honors due to the millions.

The Parisians are to be astonished in a few days with the songs, the dances and the bones of Christy's Minstrels—the genuine, original band, who have been playing in England for eight hundred consecutive nights. They have taken the room of the Conservatoire de Paris, in the Rue du Helder, for two weeks, but will continue longer if they are encouraged. They are under the control of Mr. MITCHELL, manager of the St. James Theatre, London. Mr. MITCHELL assures the French people in his advertisements that they will hear and see in these performers, music, dances *and physiognomies*, never before presented to a Continental audience. (No doubt of it!) He calls them *Bouffes Américains*, and attempts to translate the names of their songs into French, but he makes but a sorry fist of "Hoop-de-doodeu-doo!" His translation might pass for a cross between Choctaw and Low Dutch.

A ball will be given by the Americans at the Grand Hôtel du LOUVRE, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. MALAKOFF.

THE WAR QUESTION.

The Feeling in France—Active Preparations—Austrian Views—The Question in Germany—In Sardinia—In Italy.

THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.

From France, as indeed from most parts of the Continent, the intelligence by this arrival is of a nature calculated to increase the apprehension that peace will not long be preserved. If the warning given to the *Presse* were deemed to be an indication that more peaceful counsels were prevailing, the following official circular, which has seen the light in the *Indépendance Belge*, has speedily shown that the Government blew hot and cold almost with the same breath:

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

M. LE PRÉFET: The speech delivered by the Emperor on opening the Legislative Chambers has become the subject of very contradictory comments, the result of which is to agitate and unsettle the public mind. This is an evil which must be remedied. The policy of the Emperor is as definite as it is elevated, immovably established, as he has said, in the path of right, justice and national power, it is never provocative, but will never be pusillanimous. It is ready to manifest itself wherever the cause of justice and civilization is to be assisted.

It is important, M. LE PRÉFET, that the journals published in your department should also be inspired with this noble sentiment; and, that they should say to the population—for this is the thought of the Emperor—that war without a legitimate motive is impossible, but that if the preservation of his honor demands it—if one of those causes should arise to which France is at all times passionately attached—the Government will not retreat from the idea of war, for war would then be a necessity. Let the papers say and say again that towards whatever result the will of the Emperor may lead it, it is the duty of the nation, which has so often received the benefit of his wisdom, and which he has made so great, to follow without hesitation.

A danger greater than any that can be incurred by war is that the spirit of the nation may become careless of all but material interests, and forget the traditions of honor and patriotism.

In this spirit the editors of journals should write. If it is not in the power of the Press to raise its language to the tone adopted by the Emperor, which has made itself heard throughout Europe, it can at least abstain from weakening the effect of this interpretation by accusing him of egotism or pusillanimity.

Receive, &c. DELANGLE.

Such a circular destroys any pacific significance that might have been attributed to the *Presse's* warning, which is said by some to have been addressed at the especial demand of the Austrian Ambassador, while others assert that it was issued in consequence of the Papal Nuncio's remonstrances. Whatever may be the contradiction between the significance of the circular and that of the warning, there is no ambiguousness in the accounts of the activity with which the French Government pursues its military preparations. We are now told that the "army of Lyons," which has already been strengthened by the arrival of the greater portion of General RENAUD'S division from Africa, has been fully supplied with field equipments; and there is a rumor, which is at least exaggerated, that 100,000 men are to assemble at Toulon in March.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writing on Thursday evening, says: "The movement of troops continues very actively at Marseilles. Detachments of the 22d and 99th Regiments of Infantry arrived there on Tuesday last, and were immediately forwarded to Lyons. There is reason to believe that the entire army of Lyons is about to be placed on the war footing. The artillery has been for some time past in a condition for active service. The warning given to the *Presse* for its article on Austria is said to have been owing to the complaints of the Papal Nuncio in Paris on account of the strong language used against the Pope and the Pontifical government. At the same time I understand that full liberty is to be given to the *Charivari* for anti-Austrian caricatures, which will probably be responded to at Vienna. It is said that the Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE arrived in Paris last night from Turin. He was not expected till Saturday."

The movements of troops continued very active at Marseilles.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the whole army of Lyons had been placed on a war footing, and that its *equipage de campagne* had been ordered to be got in readiness without delay.

"I learn from a private source, in which I place confidence, that the Emperor is preparing tents, horses, arms, uniforms, &c., to take the field in person. I am as convinced as it is possible to be of any proposition not mathematically demonstrated, that his bosom burns with the ambition to command an army in actual warfare."

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, peremptory orders had been given to the various Chambers of Commerce to abstain from giving expression to their ardent wishes for peace.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that the French Government was preparing a memorandum containing an exposition of grievances against Austria. The danger of the *statu quo* will, it is said, be pointed out, and explanations frankly demanded. At the same time the declaration will be made that France, while desirous of peace, is far from fearing war.

The *Gazette de Cologne* makes an announcement that Count BUOL has replied by a dispatch, in which he declares that Austria is ready, at the request of France, to withdraw from the Legations all her troops which exceed the number fixed by treaty for the garrisons. An Austrian dispatch, according to the *Indépendance Belge*, couched in these terms, had been received in London, and immediately communicated to the French Government. The *Gazette de Cologne* also assures us that the same declaration was made by Count BUOL on the 9th ult., to the Prussian Government, and was accompanied by a request it might be brought to the knowledge of Count WALEWSKI.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 16th, says: "I am bound to say that there is hardly any one here, whose opinion is of any importance, who does not imagine war to be inevitable. A former Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. D— DE L—, goes about openly, saying, 'The only thing to be done for the tranquility of Europe is to put a strait jacket on the Emperor.' The very Republicans themselves are averse from an intervention in favor of Italy, which has hitherto been one of their pet schemes. A meeting was held the other day at M. CARNOT'S, and all present were unanimous in opposition to war."

The Paris Bourse on the 16th opened weak, but closed firmer. On the 17th the warning given to *La Presse* gave rise to an advance of about ½ per cent., but this advance was not fully maintained. On the 18th the market opened flat and lower, but improved, and the Three per Cents closed steady at 68 for money and account.

Le Nord states that on the 5th inst. Count BUOL addressed a circular dispatch to the German Courts in order to sound their intentions and to solicit their cooperation in the event of the Italian question leading to hostilities, either with Sardinia alone, with France alone, or with the two countries united. The Cabinet of Vienna does not address itself to the Central Powers of the Confederation, but appeals separately to each of the secondary courts, beginning with Bavaria. It takes this step behind the back of Prussia, which was not applied to except non-officially some days after the other States. *Le Nord*, which has strong anti-Austrian tendencies, says that this proceeding has produced a painful impression at Berlin.

The *Prussian Gazette*, the official journal of Berlin expresses the opinion that, in consequence of the serious exertions of the great Powers, the Prussian and English Governments will persist in the efforts they have made to smooth down difficulties, removing just causes of complaint, and remaining within the limits of treaties. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg will not, it may be hoped, refuse its support to steps taken by Prussia and England. The *Gazette* adds that the Austrian Cabinet is disposed to enter into negotiations with France to put an end to the military occupation of Central Italy, and certainly the advance made by Austria will be received in Paris in the same spirit of conciliation that has dictated them.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that the French Envoys at Munich, Wurtemburg and Cassel had been sent for to confer with the Emperor—it was presumed on the state of public opinion in Germany.

In the articles for which the *Presse* was warned, that journal pronounces itself against the practical policy now advocated by the majority of the Paris journals, which would fain devote its attention exclusively to the conquest, by diplomatic means, of reforms in Central Italy. It maintains that the question of Central Italy cannot be separated from that of Northern Italy; and it foreshadows the possibility of Count CAVOUR'S withdrawal from office in the event of any hesitation being displayed by France. This political eclipse would doubtless be a calamity—a dire calamity—but even greater trials have been borne with fortitude by men and by nations, and more glorious reward than the preservation of general peace. Perhaps Sardinia would survive the catastrophe—may, while relieving herself of a war budget which has reduced the country to a state of impoverishment, she might preserve and increase, by the simple exercise of her constitutional faculties, that political influence over Italy which is only endangered by her sword.

"I subjoin a few extracts from the article which has given rise to so much speculative discussion:

'I do not admit,' said an illustrious Milanese exile, 'that the movement of 1848 and 1849 was an abortive one; I see in it, on the contrary, the first effort of a great national revolution, which, while changing the political state of Italy, must in the end enlist all the strength of a great nation in the cause of liberty and progress.'

* * * Centralization, which may be a ground of strength, may also be a ground of weakness in any case it simplifies nothing. Did not Nero wish that the Roman people had but one head, in order that he might cut it off at a single blow?

But does Italy rely exclusively on herself to shake off the yoke of her oppressors? No. The time has gone by when in the delirium of her patriotism she pronounced these rash words—*Italia farà da se!* She invokes, on the contrary, the assistance of generous nations. Is not her cause that of justice and civilization? It is also ours. We are frightened at the idea of intervention. Why so? Ought we not rather gratefully to prize the opportunity which now presents itself to make an end of this long enduring source of uneasiness which torments Europe, and impedes the car of progress? We have said that Austria raises her head in every part of Italy; she obtrudes herself also elsewhere. Is it not Austria who has nullified all the consequences of the treaty of Paris? Is it not Austria who prompts Turkey to the commission of all her treasons—all her felonies? Is it not Austria who troubles the alliance which united us to England? Would not a war which should deliver us from this incubus be blessed above all other wars? Now this is the war which seems to be preparing in Italy, and therefore we should contemplate the prospect with confidence and security.

The slightest halt on the declivity where we are moving, the faintest hesitation on the part of France, would force Count CAVOUR to withdraw from political affairs. Yet Count CAVOUR is the faithful ally of France, the statesman who has transported the Italian question from the inobstent meetings of conspirators to the Congress of Europe, and has transformed it into a genuine political question. Count CAVOUR once fallen, the only possible ministry would be that formed by M. DE REVEL, who is, it is known, disposed, if not to deliver himself up, bound hand and foot, to Austria, at least to offer her a hand and enable her to regain in Piedmont, to the prejudice of France, the ground which she has lost during the last ten years. We trust in the failure of a policy—doubtless clever, if not very jealous of our interests and honor—which seeks to persuade us that our attention ought to be exclusively directed to Central Italy. Austria will not give way in Central Italy, because a blow would be thereby struck at her power in Northern Italy; and, as long as her rule lasts in Northern Italy, she will do her best to encroach on Central Italy, whose submission can alone diminish her constant alarm. This is the truth. Whoever has studied in good faith this European problem is aware that the two elements of which it is composed—liberty and independence—are indissolubly bound together.'"

THE QUESTION IN GERMANY.

The Austrian journals had been ordered to moderate the tone of their articles relative to France.

Austria, it is stated, had proposed to the secondary German powers treaties of alliance, with a view to ascertain certain eventualities, and three of them had concluded a secret Convention with her, but it is only to be acted upon when war shall be carried to a different theatre than Italy. So long as it shall be confined to that country, Austria prefers to act alone.

The Austrian *Correspondent*, in an official article, declares that the military measures taken in the Lombardo-Venetian States are strictly of a defensive nature.

It is said that 1,000 guns of the largest calibre are to be cast at Marienzell, in Styria, this year.

The Times correspondent at Vienna, writing on Sunday, Feb. 13, says the Viennese appeared on that day to be laboring under a fit of despondency, and to be impressed with the conviction that war was inevitable. A short time ago the attitude of Austria was undoubtedly provocative, but at present her policy is conciliatory. Although she will consent to refer the Italian question to an European congress, she will neither refuse to draw her troops from the Papal states within a given period, nor will she decline to employ her influence at Rome for the promotion of administrative reforms; and the Government has expressed its desire to come to an amicable understanding with France with regard to the Papal States.

The same correspondent, writing on the 16th, says: "Three or four days ago, information was received from France which removed all doubt as to the intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and you must, therefore, not be surprised should you suddenly learn that the Austrian army is to be placed on a war footing. It was yesterday evening related that the men on furlough had received orders to join their respective regiments; but it is not likely that they will be obliged to quit their homes until the season is more advanced. The military organization is so excellent that 650,000 men can be fully prepared for action within a month or six weeks. It is very evident that great anxiety for the future is felt in official circles, but military men appear to be full of confidence. The following brief but important notice has just been sent me: 'Authentic information has been received that the Russian soldiers who were on furlough have been called in. Orders have also been given to purchase cavalry horses.' The correspondents from the Russian frontiers, who long denied that there was any unusual military movement in the empire, now speak of the advance of troops from Taganrog to the Moldavian frontier."

It is stated that a Council of War, composed of four or five of the most distinguished Generals in the Austrian army, had been formed.

It is confirmed that Austria has expressed willingness to make a concession to public opinion, and to cease to give support to the system of misrule which prevails in Central Italy.

A telegram from Vienna, published by the *Daily News*, repeats a statement previously made, that "Austria will send representatives to the Paris Conferences, provided England and Prussia guarantee that the Italian question shall not be mooted." It is certain, from the announcement made by the *Moniteur*, that the Conferences will soon be held; and as that official announcement especially states that they will assemble to "consider the result of the Wallachian and Moldavian elections," it is probable that the Austrian demand for such a limitation of their deliberations has been accorded.

STATE OF GERMAN SENTIMENT.

Correspondents allege that it is a positive fact that the French Government are actively engaged in canvassing public opinion throughout Southern Germany in favor of the Emperor. Large numbers of copies of the pamphlet, *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, have been sent to the leading citizens of Mentz. The parcels were all franked, posted at Paris, and stamped with the seal of the *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*.

Le Nord asserts that Prussia has, to a certain extent, become the arbiter of the present situation. Prussia will not promise France to maintain her neutral attitude under any eventuality; nor can she pledge herself to Austria to make common cause with her in any conflict in which her interest and her honor, in her double capacity of a great German and a great European power, shall not be engaged.

The *Daily News* has published the following telegram from Hamburg, dated Thursday: "The proposition made in the Hanoverian Upper Chamber, to restrain the exportation of horses, gave rise to a warm debate, in the course of which it was contended that any French attack on the Po and Rhine would be a *casus belli*. Prussia's dilatory policy was denounced as Anti-German. The proposition was unanimously agreed to."

The Bavarian Minister of War has sent orders to the various commanders of troops to adopt the necessary measures for placing the army on the footing of preparing for the eventualities of war. The popular excitement in Bavaria is as great as in any part of Germany.

The Semi-Official Prussian *Gazette*, in an article on Italy, insists on the necessity of respecting treaties.

ATTITUDE OF SARDINIA.

It is stated that Sardinia had established two regiments for the purpose of enrolling in them Austrian deserters.

The Genoese papers speak of the formation in Piedmont of *cadres* of nine regiments, to be composed of volunteers from other States.

The Minister of Finance has presented a bill for suspending, until further orders, the export of forage and oats on the frontiers of Lombardy.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that if Conservative Europe disappoints the expectations now raised, all the enthusiastic young men will become partisans of MAZZINI and the revolution.

The Times Correspondent writes, Feb. 14: "Count *Buol's reply, dated 20th January, to Count CAVOUR'S* dispatch of the 25th November, which lately appeared in the *Times*, now lies before me, but, perceiving that it has already obtained publicity in Paris, I consider it unnecessary to trouble you with a translation. Count BUOL states at some length the various motives *which confirm the Austrian Government* in their opinion that the Treaty of 15th October, 1857, between *Austria and Modena does constitute a complete* Customs' Union, and that, consequently, Sardinia *cannot invoke* Article 15 of the Treaty of Commerce of 1856 to participate in the favors granted to the duchy of Modena. Count CAVOUR'S arguments, contained in his dispatch of the 25th of November, have in no degree, says Count BUOL, modified his Government's convictions in this respect. Nevertheless, concludes the Austrian Minister, whatever the opinion the Turin Cabinet may finally adopt after reading his dispatch, the matter can no longer form the subject of demands on its part, since, moved by considerations foreign to the questions of right raised by the Sardinian Government, that of Austria has already opened negotiations with Modena, with the view of annulling, without delay, the treaty of the 15th of October, 1857."

Neither of the Legislative Chambers sits to-day, and there is no political news stirring.

In spite of the menace of war and the complaints of commerce, the Turinese seem disposed to pass a joyous Carnival.

STATE OF ITALY.

According to a letter from Florence of the 10th February, the question of deciding what the attitude of Tuscany ought to be under existing circumstances, has been discussed in the Council of the Grand Duke. On this point the opinion of M. RALLASTRONOZZI has prevailed, and strict neutrality has been definitely resolved on.

A Milan correspondent asserted lately that M. CANTU, the author of a "History of Italy," had, with the Dukes SCOTTI and MELZI, got up an address to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, proposing to detach Lombardy from Austria, and to place the Archduke MAXIMILIAN at its head as King. The historian has written to a Paris journal, declaring that he has neither written, thought of, signed, nor seen any such address.

A letter from Milan, in the Times, says that the speech of the Emperor of the French, giving a complete adherence to the policy of Sardinia, has convinced everybody as to the issue of the present crisis.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies the President of the Council had drawn attention to the necessity of increasing the defences of the country. He particularly alluded to Mahon, because England and France, in the event of a war, would endeavor to get possession of that island to command communications with Algeria. He also pointed out the necessity of fortifying Ferrol, as an enemy might in a week destroy its arsenals which had cost so many millions.

The Queen of Spain had granted a pardon to an Englishman named PARRY, who was sentenced to death for having struck a sentinel.

The various addresses from public bodies in Cuba to the Queen of Spain, in reference to President BUCHANAN'S proposition to purchase the island, had been published in the Madrid *Gazette*.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government has entered into a contract with the Mercantile Union Company for the dispatch of a steamer from Lisbon to the Azores on the 5th of each month, and on the 12th to the Cape de Verde Islands.

NAPLES.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 15th of February. The daughter of Count AQUILA had died on the previous day.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the health of the King. He was believed to be suffering from water around the heart, and was too ill to be taken to Caserta.

PRUSSIA.

The Breslau *Gazette* says that a new loan was in contemplation in Prussia should events take a threatening turn.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says the statements of military movements by Russia are fictitious.

Per contra, however, a Vienna letter asserts, on the authority of a source purporting to be authentic, that Russia was calling in her soldiers who were on furlough, and that Russian troops were marching from Taganrog to the Moldavian frontier.

The Gazette of the Senate of St. Petersburg publishes an ukase of the Emperor, dated Dec. 8, 1858, settling the government of the Russian possessions on the Amoor in accordance with the proposition of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and conformably to the advice of the Committee on Siberian affairs.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

It is stated that a large majority of the members of the London Parliament appeared determined by refusing the discussion of the reforms proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE; and it was expected that should the Parliament be dissolved the present members would be re-elected.

TURKEY.

A Frenchman having fallen a victim to vengeance at Rodosto, the French Embassy at Constantinople dispatched a dragoman and a body of police in a war steamer to the scene. Fourteen culprits were arrested and full satisfaction given to France.

The Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The *Daily News'* City Article says extreme dullness prevailed to-day throughout the Stock Exchange. The continued armament in France, and the absence of any recovery on the Paris Bourse continued to check all tendency to animation. The funds, however, closed as good as yesterday, a reduction of ⅛ which took place toward the middle of the day, proving merely temporary. Sales in preparation for the Indian Loan appear to have been effected to some extent, yet without prejudicing the market. With the exception of Indian Railway shares, the other markets were heavy. Further large sales of Lombardo-Venetian shares on orders from Vienna had considerable effect upon the Stock market generally. The Discount market was rather more active, but the best bills were freely taken at 2½, and even 2 per cent. The operations in gold at the Bank to-day were unimportant.

The steamer Ceylon will take out, on the 20th inst., £175,261 in specie for the East, all silver except 2,000 sovereigns. Some considerable sums were to-day contracted for the next vessel for Bombay, when the exchange seems higher. On Chicago bills this afternoon a fresh rise took place in the rates for bills on Austria. Paper on Holland was likewise quoted more favorable to this country. The other exchanges remain firm.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The *Times'* City Article says: The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, but the market was languid, and a few speculative sales soon caused a decline of ¼d. at which they remained.

In the Produce market during the week the general tone has rather improved, and prices have been steady.

There has been more inquiry for export, partly on the favorable commercial advices from the United States, but the Continental trade is quiet.

The Tea market is very firm. Common Congou was bought this morning at 1s. 1¾d. per lb., but cannot now be obtained at that price. Fine mixing kinds, recently arrived, have been sold at full rates; those under 2s. 3d. per lb. being most sought after.

THE RANUBIAN QUESTION.

The *Daily News* says that the cloud in the South of Europe is dark and threatening, but the clouds in the East are big with tempests, and unless Austria, who sends her cannon against the discussion of Italian wrongs, be persuaded to hold her peace on Roumanian rights, it is not improbable that the solution of the Italian question may be transferred from Rome and Milan to Jassy or Bucharest.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

The *Times* says a rumor has been circulated that the new Indian loan of £7,000,000 will be in the form of 4½ per cent debentures, redeemable in ten years, and to be issued at par. It is scarcely probable, however, that the real terms will be allowed to transpire until they are formally advertised.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS—THE MINISTRY AND THE OPPOSITION.

The *Times* complains of apathy everywhere. The House of Commons is waiting for Sir JOHN PAKINGTON'S estimates. They are waiting for Mr. DISRAELI'S Reform bill. They are waiting for something to turn up. For want of a vigorous wholesome opposition, Government is failing to pieces. The Chancellor is said to be thinking of leaving the woolsack for the Bench. The Colonial Secretary is suspected of a similar intention without as good a reason, and the Secretary of War is plainly spoken of as on the move. They really seem not to care whether they stay or go, and the Opposition, if there be one, does not care to inquire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will resume the hearing of Mr. POOLE'S appeal this morning.

There is a vacancy in the representation of Midhurst, Mr. WARREN having accepted the appointment offered him.

There is an absence of general news of importance in this morning's papers.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

[Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1859—5 P.M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet. Money continues abundant. Consols leave off 95¾@96¾ for money, 95¾ for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars 5s. 1d. American Eagles 76s. 3d. Doubloons, Spanish 77s., South American 73s. The Secretary of State for India proposes to issue a Loan for £7,000,000.

For COTTON there is a fair inquiry. Of 924 bags offered half were placed. However Surat ordinary mixed dead to good fair 5s. 2d.@5s. 9d., Blacks 4s. 10d. Mexican Silver 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. Timevelly Silver 5s. 7d.@5s. 9d., Blacks 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.

COCOA—One thousand bags have changed hands. Trinidad at 51s.@53s. for middling grayish red to middling red. Guayaquil at 50s.

COFFEE—The market has been inactive, but steady. A few lots native Ceylon were realized at 51s. 6d. for good ordinary; 170 casks 61 bbls. Plantation Ceylon brought full rates. 2,000 bags Rio were disposed of at 48s. 6d.@51s. for good and fine ordinary colory, 46s. 6d. for fine ordinary mixed, and 47s. 6d. for good ordinary brown, and 4,500 bags good firsts and superior at 48s., insured *t. p. s.*, for a near port.

	Imports—1858.	Imports—1859.
Great Britain, lbs.	2,100,000	4,200,000
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	20,200,000	24,500,000
Total	23,300,000	29,300,000
	1858—Stock—1859.	
Great Britain, lbs.	22,200,000	19,000,000
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	179,000,000	91,500,000
Total	201,100,000	110,500,000

COTTON—Trough Cake and Tile, £112 10s. Best selected, £115 10s. Sheathing, 13½d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 10½d.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat has been small, and mostly in bad condition, previous prices being with difficulty obtained. For Foreign the demand was restricted. Last week's average price of English was 44s. 11d. on 120,163 qrs. rd. We quote White American Wheat 38s.@42s.; Red 36s.@40s. ₱ qr.; Flour 26s.@30s. ₱ bbl.

CORN—Former. At Liverpool the demand has been active; yesterday's quotation of middling Orleans 7 1-16d. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manila bought in St. Petersburg Clean, dull at £30 10s.@£30. Jute, at auction 2,900 bales sold, common and middling, £15 5s.@£16, good and fine, £20@£24 17s. 6d.

INDIGO—The sales closed on the 15th, and out of the 9,904 chests declared, 4,360 chests have been sold, of which 2,209 for export. In consequence of the large quantity withdrawn the feeling improved, and October rates were obtained for fine Bengal, 2d.@3d. advance on ordinary to middling, containing qualities, making the average of the whole sale equal to that of the last. Bengal, fine purple and violet, 7s. 10d.@8s. 2d.; consuming fine, 6s. 9d.@7s.; middling and good, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Oude,

EUROPE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOARDING.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1855.

The Anti-Nebraska Meeting.

The Anti-Nebraska meeting at Metropolitan Hall last evening was a very large one, and the enthusiasm which prevailed throughout was unbounded. The speeches were of a high character, and were received with the most unbounded applause. The resolutions which were adopted are given in full in another column. They are strong and emphatic, and express the sentiments of the people in relation to the Nebraska bill in the strongest terms. The meeting was a most successful one, and will have a powerful effect upon the action of the Legislature.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, Feb. 15, arrived here yesterday, in the afternoon. Her news is nothing of importance, but is, nevertheless, important, as it will close up the Liverpool market for cotton, which, although it has been quiet for a few days, is now in a condition to maintain its existence. The Liverpool Agent sent out by our Government, Mr. SPENCER WELL, has reported unfavorably upon the reception which the Administration is understood to follow his advice.

The nomination of Mr. MCLANE as Minister to Mexico was yesterday unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and he will leave Washington to-day for Vera Cruz. He is instructed to recognize the present Government, provided its head is Santa Anna, although, by the aid of the telegraph, it is ascertained, to-day, that the Revolutionists have gained a decided victory over the Government troops, and that SANTA ANNA has fled from the country. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, stating that the Department had been asked for, and that it would be unnecessary, therefore, for the Board to direct him to give the information. A communication was also received from the Comptroller giving a cursory view of the accounts and balances still pending to the credit of the State fund. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

Before the Board of Aldermen last evening, petitions asking for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk in the Metropolitan District, for the extension of Fourth-avenue, for a railroad in Broadway and for a ferry from the foot of Chestnut-street, to Williamsburg, were presented and referred. A communication was received from the Corporation Council, stating that the Deputy Street Commissioner had furnished him with the facts in relation to the case of PETTIGREW, which he had asked for, and that it would be unnecessary, therefore, for the Board to direct him to give the information. A communication was also received from the Comptroller giving a cursory view of the accounts and balances still pending to the credit of the Central Park fund. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and, after receiving the petitions presented at the previous meeting, disposed of the following: Petitions asking for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk in the Metropolitan District, for the extension of Fourth-avenue, for a railroad in Broadway and for a ferry from the foot of Chestnut-street, to Williamsburg, were presented and referred. A communication was received from the Corporation Council, stating that the Deputy Street Commissioner had furnished him with the facts in relation to the case of PETTIGREW, which he had asked for, and that it would be unnecessary, therefore, for the Board to direct him to give the information. A communication was also received from the Comptroller giving a cursory view of the accounts and balances still pending to the credit of the Central Park fund. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

Before the Board of Aldermen last evening,

The New-York Times, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSICAL.

FARMS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EASTERN EAGLE
Clubs, 10 cents.

Tells everything about the Clubs. Contains 25 Maps and Charts. Sent to any address on receipt of price.

A GUIDE TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.
By Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Price 75 cents.

This standard work, containing a full account of the Constitution of the United States, and explaining the duties of all officers, from the President down to the Messenger, should be in the hands of every man who wishes to be well informed on political affairs.

$20,000 WANTED A PARTNER WITH
$5,000 cash capital to take an interest in a manufacturing business that will pay 50 per cent. Address, with name, HOWARD, box 1,000 Herald office.

TO CONTRACTORS, BANKERS AND
others.—Wanted, a first-class Book-keeper, who is a thorough penman and accountant, and can furnish the best of city references. Address, stating salary, BOOK-KEEPER, box 1,000 Herald office.

TO LET OR LEASE—COAL AND STAND
on Pier 1, North River, with 100 feet of dock. Apply to JOHN F. DILLON, 11 Wall-st.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS AND
others.—Four lots, 25 feet front each, on Broadway, 125 feet deep to 30 feet wide street, for sale cheap. Apply to owner, 1,000 Herald office.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.
—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of an established and first-class business. Apply to E. DUBOIS, 315 Greenwich-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
Now open for the reception of pupils. Private lessons at any time. Will continue open until the end of December. Private lessons in Brooklyn every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL
lamps, pendants, &c., &c.—The cheapest and handsomest ever offered in this city. The Gas Consumers' Friend Burner. Call and examine, or send for circular. Gas fixtures altered and repaired. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 6 Park Row, City Hall Square.

$500,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT
at 6 per cent on bond and mortgage. Apply to HENRY A. SMITH, 11 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND LOTS AT
Harlem, Yorkville and Manhattanville for sale on monthly payments. Apply to HENRY A. SMITH, 11 Wall-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTED
Estates, by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 49 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES, 7 PER CENT, BONDS
and Stocks bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Money loaned on collaterals. Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion. Foreign Exchange. Drafts on Europe. Letters of Credit. Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers, 30 Wall-st.

DUDLOW CITY 10 PER CENT BONDS
bought and sold by MOSES A. DOLLY, No. 61 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTI-
more Exchange wanted by JOHN E. MORAN & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 64
Exchange-place.—Commercial paper negotiated. Loans effected on approved collaterals. Gold and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND
on country Savings Bank books and Mortgages. Apply to JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

PATENT MEDICINES.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are known as the best remedies for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Liver and Stomach. Prepared only by DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

DR. WATSON'S PECTORAL SYRUP
for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Pain in the Side and Breast, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Piles, Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Sores, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Contusions, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Weakness, Barrenness, Sterility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impurity of the Blood, Mercurial Diseases, Fever Sores, Old Sores, Scurvy, Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections, Mercurial Cachexia, Mercurial Poisoning, Mercurial Eruptions, Mercurial Ulcers, Mercurial Sore Mouth, Mercurial Sore Throat, Mercurial Sore Eyes, Mercurial Sore Ears, Mercurial Sore Nose, Mercurial Sore Legs, Mercurial Sore Arms, Mercurial Sore Hands, Mercurial Sore Feet, Mercurial Sore Joints, Mercurial Sore Bones, Mercurial Sore Testicles, Mercurial Sore Penis, Mercurial Sore Scrotum, Mercurial Sore Anus, Mercurial Sore Rectum, Mercurial Sore Bladder, Mercurial Sore Kidneys, Mercurial Sore Back, Mercurial Sore Chest